

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1786.]

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP
RICHMOND,
JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.
Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27 feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.—For terms, apply to
Mordecai Lewis.
may 30

LANDING,
At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux.
Claret in hogheads and in casks of SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Brandy in Pipes,
FOR SALE,
Thomas & John Kelland.
Said Brig for sale,
With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.
may 29

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP
LIBERTY,
ISAAC VANDERBERG, Master.
A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Clifford's Wharf, will sail about the next month, a considerable part of her cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front Street.
N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.
may 29

For Cape Francois,
THE SHIP
NORTH AMERICA,
BARNES, Master.
TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to
Pratt & Kintzeng,
No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimstone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumbler, Tickenburgs, Hefens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.
may 25

FOR LIVERPOOL,
The remarkably fast sailing Brig
PENNSYLVANIA,
JEREMIAH TATEM, Master.
She will sail in ten days.—For freight or passage, apply to JAMES YARD,
Walnut Street Wharf.
may 23

For Sale, or Charter,
THE ARMED SHIP
BELVIDERE,
JONATHAN REYNOLDS, Master.
LYING at Jefferson Robert Waldo's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built in New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expense. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to Capt. Reynolds, or at No. 26, North Front Street, to
RICHARD D. ARDEN.
WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP
10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting
The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.
may 10

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut Street Wharf,
195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of fail canvas, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 casks of Gingham, Dimities, Muslinets &c.
afforded for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and to coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 purchases Jamaica rum
1 bale feaming twine
160 bundles sheeting paper
THE BRIG
AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.
tuth & list
april 7

JUST ARRIVED,
In the brig Gayoso, Capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of SALT,
of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar
And the said
BRIG,
Also, FOR SALE,
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water Street, South.
april 20.

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides
Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, Master.
Apply to
Jehu Hollingworth & Co.
may 30.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.
SARAH EATON.
may 30

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
50 Chests of Prime Teas,
CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyfon, Soochong, Hyfon Skin, Young Hyfon and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; 4 pieces of common Madras Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutetings, Sarinets, Perlians, &c. &c. of different colors.
Also, FOR SALE.—Entitled to the drawback,
5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese
in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.
T. B. Freeman,
No. 39 South Front Street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water Street.
may 30

NOW LANDING,
From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.
WHO HAS ON HAND,
White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets
Lunelle
Sauterne
Irish Market } Wines in Casks
Macarty and
Medoc
Rota Wine in hds.
Pimento in bags,
may 29

TO BE SOLD, LET,
Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.
A Valuable Two Story Stone House, and lot or piece of ground, in Potts Town, in the county of Montgomery. The house is in good repair, and the lot made into a useful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the situation is high and healthy, and one of the best for any kind of business in the town, possession will be given immediately.—For terms apply to
William Nichols,
No. 117, Race Street.
may 29

The following Certificates of FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
STANDING ON the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:
3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Kildy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.
8021. 11. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis Mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15,196.
3420. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10,199.
20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour Street, London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No. 11,820.
For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
ALSO, IN THE SAME VESSEL,
Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of the United States in the name of William Manning of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 2,5932, 2,5933, 2,5934.
For the renewal of which application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States, and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.
Philadelphia, may 4. J. N. VAUGHAN. \$6w

The following Certificates of Shares
IN the North American Land Company, standing ON the Books of said Company, in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 1306 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2156—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13067 to 13068, ten shares—No. 2148—13069 to 13118, ten shares—No. 2147—13119 to 13140—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.
Daniel Neal Lister.
may 1

Balkenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Paiseak.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres.—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expense would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engraved Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of
T. McEuen & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut Street.
February 2. eodtf

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN NIXON & Co.
A few bds of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis's wharf next Monday, the 21st instant.
may 16. dgt eodf

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandise, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:
(XH) eight half fagots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(PL) a quantity of steel
W-P one case lamps
&c
C-C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I-C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
(D) 1 & 3 three bales girthweb
(VH) 200 one ditto ditto
(N) 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle flates
(LS) one small box locks
may 15

Will be sold for Cash,
At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
Valuable patented LAND,
In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,
7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alathamah rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.
41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. McIntosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.
25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.
44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warwick, Daniel McCallum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.
41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the wagon road leading from the warm Springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys.
40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilton, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.
30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calypature River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.
The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and lots above described.
Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch Street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.
T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chestnut Street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch Street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth Street.
may 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 5th of June next at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Slaby, merchant of this city, situated on Thomsen Street, that part of Baltimore city, called Fell's Point, containing 83 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjoining thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hoghead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deep water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase for valuable estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.
The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee.
may 14. \$3w

CONTRACTS.
THE Managers of the alms house and house of employment, in this city, will receive proposals in writing, to be left at said house on or before Wednesday the 30th instant, from any person or persons, willing to contract for furnishing Fresh Provisions, say, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the use of the poor in said houses for one year: The contract to commence on the first of June ensuing; the meat to be fresh and marketable, and to be supplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in sides or carcasses, as required.—Also, for supplying milk for the use of the said poor. The milk to be new, sweet, and unadulterated, and the supply to commence on the 14th of June ensuing.
By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Secretary.
may 23 dgtf

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Attorney at Law.
HAS Removed to No. 127 Chestnut Street, where Titles to Real Estates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared.
may 24 3aw3w

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 15.
DEBATE
On the motion of Mr. J. Parker, for referring certain Resolutions of Captain Magnien's Company, to a committee of the whole House.
(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. J. PARKER had not the least doubt that the censure contained in these proceedings was levelled as much against him as any branch of the government, as he did not believe the subscribers had latterly approved of his conduct, on account of his having voted in favour of some establishments which they condemn. He was farther led to suppose this from the proceedings having been sent to him under a blank cover. Mr. P. again urged the propriety of referring this paper.—Much had been said about the indelicacy of expression used in this address; it was his opinion that a memorial which he held in his hand from Falmouth in Massachusetts, which was some days ago received without opposition, was equally objectionable in this respect. Mr. P. read an extract from it, in which the addressers say, that "they behold with disapprobation and surprize the message of the President, which says, that he has taken off the restriction, which they think was laid in wisdom by the late President, for the preventing the arming of merchant vessels, and which they think now more necessary than when it was at first laid."

Mr. THATCHER was opposed to a reference to this address. He acknowledged the right which the people had to petition; but went into some lengthy observations to prove that their representatives had not given up all their rights by accepting a seat in Congress, and that it was not right for them to fit to be insulted, without shewing a disapprobation of the insult.
Mr. BRENT said, it had been admitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) that if the subject matter of the address before the House had been decently expressed, no objection would have been made to it on account of the opinions which it contained; other gentlemen, however, had thought it was a libel on the government, and ought not on that account to be admitted.
Mr. B. went through the different parts of the address, and said he saw no way in which the opinions contained in it could have been expressed in language less objectionable than that in which they appeared.

But it was said by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) and by others, that this address was a libel on government. He saw nothing of the kind in it. Could not there be persons high in authority, but such as were in the administration of the Federal Government? Neither the government nor the administration are mentioned; nor could any one say whether, by persons high in authority they meant to refer to the Executive or to members of the Legislature. It might even allude to persons in the Judicial, or some other department of government. But admitting that these persons meant to say that any branch of this government had endeavoured to give a false colouring to the late dispatches, and by that means to involve us in war—if this was their opinion, they have the same right to express it that others have to pass their eulogiums on the conduct of the President—it is a right which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and of which they cannot therefore be deprived.
But it had been said this address reflected upon the conduct of our Commissioners—men whom we are told may at this moment have become victims of their patriotism. Here gentlemen suffered their zeal to carry them beyond the truth, as not a word can be found in this address which has the least reference to our Commissioners. What was said respecting the dispatches, had no connection with the Envoys themselves. Mr. B. thought the rule laid down by the gentleman from S. Carolina was a proper one; he believed the House ought to receive all petitions, except extremely indecent and improper, or none. He trusted he had shown that independent of this address, there was nothing exceptable in this address, and he hoped, therefore, no further objection would be made to its reference.

Mr. HARTLEY was opposed to the reference of this petition. He thought it a novel proceeding for a company of grenadiers to meet at 450 miles distance, and the Captain and Lieutenant should send on an address reproaching the measures of government. He was opposed to the reference of the address from the members of the Legislature of this state, when it was presented, because he did desire to give countenance to persons who wished to show their dissatisfaction with the measures of our own government, and an attachment to the French. Indeed such is the change of opinion which has taken place in this country on this subject, that one of the members who signed that address has signed another from Bucks county approbatory of the measures of the Executive. It was nothing uncommon to let petitions lie upon the table, and he hoped this address would have the same fate with that from the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mr. DANA was unwilling to take any part in this debate, and would not have done it, but for what had fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin.) He had reproached the opposition made to this reference as arising from an opposition to opinion, and adduced two instances to support his assertion, the one of a memorial from members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the other of an address from Massachusetts. The first, he recollected his colleague objected to on the ground of the persons having addressed the House in their Legislative character, but no question was ever taken upon it. With respect to the address from Massachusetts, on hearing it read, he himself expressed an opinion that it was written in improper language, and requested it might lie upon the table till next day, but the question was immediately taken upon it for a reference, and carried. He afterwards examined the address, and found that if he had heard it distinctly he should not have opposed the reference, though he disapproved of its sentiments. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, Congress are undertaking to force these petitioners to give up an opinion. It was astonishing that men who know the use of language should distort the meaning of words. When the House says it will not take this address into consideration, that they will not examine a libel upon themselves, nor be the vehicle of their own calumny, was this using force? This address, Mr. D. said, does not speak of the general tendency of measures, but charges men high in authority with faithfulness, with putting false constructions upon dispatches for the purpose of involving the country in war with France, and in order to produce an alliance with Great-Britain. Language has no meaning, if this be not the purport of this address; and were the House to fit and determine whether these charges are true or false? Where is the man who wants testimony on this head? Which of us, said he, wants testimony to prove himself a traitor, or otherwise? Yet this is insinuated to be a duty. Let those who chafe it, deliberate on such matter, he himself could not consent to it.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS wondered the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) should have thought it necessary to press a discussion of this kind upon the House at this late period of the session. As the memorial from Massachusetts, an extract of which they had heard read, had been referred, he could see no reason why this should not be referred. All the difference he saw betwixt them was, that this deals in general terms, and that from Massachusetts expressly charges the President with improper conduct. It is true this goes on to pass a libel upon the British government, whilst that from Massachusetts does not. Why, then, are not both treated alike? Does the circumstance of one being from an Eastern, and the other from a Southern state, make any difference? Gentlemen ought to consider, especially those who talk so much about the people being united, and rallying round the standard of government, what this led to. Did it tend to produce that unanimity which all must wish to see? No, it tended to widen the breach, and to show to people in one part of the country that they were not to be treated in the same way with others. If citizens were to be at liberty to address the House in one way, they must be equally at liberty to address them in a different way; and yet the objections to the present address must be to the sentiments which it contains; for he was of opinion with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) that citizens could not use language more proper to convey the same sentiments. This opposition went to show that addresses might be expressed in as strong terms as could be used, if on the right side; but if not on that side, the petitioners must be very cautious indeed in the choice of their words.
Mr. W. could not help remarking upon what was said on the subject of Party. Party, he said, was created in that house, where it ought to be checked. The citizens of this country are not so divided as gentlemen suppose. Here it is first started, and he was persuaded the people of this country look with astonishment at the divisions which take place here, and of what was said about their being divided.—He did not see how gentlemen could apply what was said in the Memorial of persons high in office, to any particular members of this house, or to any particular persons in the Government. There was no way of doing it but by conjecture. There may be men high in office under the State Governments, which are the persons alluded to. At any rate, it was wrong, where more than one construction could be put upon a paper of this kind, to put that upon it which would operate most unfavourably upon the subscribers.
Mr. W. concluded with saying he did not approve of all the sentiments contained in the address; but as he had before said he did not know how the same sentiments could have been expressed better. His feelings had been frequently hurt by sentiments sent to this house in addresses, but as he believed to attempt to remedy the evil, would introduce a greater, he was content to let the business stand as it does. He hoped the address would be referred.
Mr. BROOKS said, that notwithstanding a great deal of time had been expended on this subject, he must beg to add a few words. Gentlemen in favour of this motion seemed not to distinguish properly betwixt the expressions in this address and others. A parallel had been drawn betwixt this address and one from Massachusetts—Mr. B. shewed wherein they essentially differed.
Much had been said about a loss of time. This he said was a false argument. If this address was suffered to be referred, nothing could be so gross and scandalous, but it might be received. He did not expect, above all other members, that the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) would have complained of a waste of time: that gentleman, heretofore so feebly alive to character, had to day astonished him.
Mr. B. ridiculed the idea that by persons high in office, could be meant any persons in the State Governments, or in the Judiciary. It was written for plain, he said, "that he who runs may read." It was clear that these addressers mean to call a censure upon the Executive, our Commissioners, and both Houses of the Legislature, in respect to the dispatches alluded to.
Mr. GALLATIN proceeded to notice the objections which had been made to a reference of this address. His colleague (Mr. Sitgreaves) said it was misrepresentation to say that gentlemen were opposed to the reference of this address on the ground of its advocating opinions in opposition to those which they entertained, as it was merely on account of the indecency of its language; and in order to show the indecency of language of which he spoke, he laid his arguments against the subject matter of the address. Another gentleman objected against it because it asks for nothing; he believed it asked for much the same as all the addresses which were daily received containing pledges of lives, fortunes, &c. in support of Government. The gentleman from Connecticut objected to a reference, because it was tedious, flandering, and calculated to disturb the Government. He did not know what was the precise meaning of these words; and he believed not two gentlemen on this floor could agree as to their application to any special case. A gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) objects to the reference, because the address calls blame upon our Commissioners, and may involve them in difficulty. He did not believe there was anything in the proceedings in question which could be supposed to have relation to our Commissioners. No idea of the dispatches having been fabricated was to be found in that address. The only idea on this subject was a doubt whether the conversations of X, Y & Z, were authorized by the French Government; but not a word was said on the authenticity of the dispatches, or of the conduct of our Commis-

tioners. On the contrary, they say they draw their conclusions from the face of the dispatches themselves. Other gentlemen lay their stress of objection against the address, because it arraigns the motives of Government. All agreed that it ought not to be referred, but gentlemen gave so many, so different, so contradictory reasons of their opinion, that it was impossible for themselves to define what kind of petitions they would permit, and which they would object to.

But of all the reasons, which he had heard alligned against the reference, one given by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) was the most singular. It was that if this address was referred it might confirm an idea that we are of opinion that great part of the conversations held with our Commissioners by X, Y & Z, were not authorized by the French Government. And if this should be the case, what does that gentleman suppose will be the result? The great danger to be apprehended from this is, that the Executive Directory will disavow the conduct of its Agents. As to himself he should not consider such a disavowal as a mortification. He wished they might dismiss their Ministers as corrupt, and prove themselves not to be so. It was very immaterial to this country whether the Directory were corrupt or not, whether they were implicated in X & Y's business or not; but it is of great consequence to preserve peace, and therefore very important that they should disavow all those proceedings. He hardly could have believed that any gentleman should have thought it a misfortune to this country, that the French Government should say they do not want money from us, but that they are ready to treat upon reasonable terms, unless indeed they conceived an accommodation with France to be an unfavourable event. But he believed nothing that Congress could do now could produce any such effect, as before they could learn what was now done, they would be informed of the publication of the dispatches. He hoped the proceeding of these Agents would be disavowed. If he were to express an opinion upon the subject, he would say, that he did not believe the proposition respecting a loan of money would be disavowed; but he believed the Directory would disavow all that related to *douceurs*. But if any means which Congress could take would lead them to disavow the whole; if to refer this petition could contribute to produce that effect, it would with him, and he trusted with the house, be an additional reason to vote in favor of the reference.

Mr. RUTLEDGE wished to add a few words with respect to the document from the State of Massachusetts which had been introduced by the gentleman from N. Carolina, as equally indecent with the proceedings whose reference was now objected against. When the gentleman read it, he saw nothing in it analogous to the present case. He therefore supposed the gentleman had omitted the part which was in point, and he had himself recourse to the paper. This address, it is true, calls in question the propriety of an order of the Executive; but there was no impeachment of its integrity, and it could not be said that it was indecent or improper to disapprove of any act of the Executive. There was nothing, therefore, to justify the comparison, since the Massachusetts address merely says, that the addressers looked upon the order to restrict the arming of Merchant vessels as a wife measure and the repeal of that order as unwise. But the proceedings now before the house charge the Government with duplicity; with having given a false colouring to the late dispatches of our Envoys. And why are they said to have done this? In order to widen the breach between this Government and the French Republic. They say that persons high in authority have done this. But the gentleman from N. Carolina says they have named no person. But had men a right to send abroad such abuse as this, where every one must know who is meant as well as if the charge was direct? Certainly they had not.

Mr. R. said, if it could be shown that any thing equally indecent with this was ever received by the house, he would not object to the referring of this paper; but until this was done, he must persist in objecting to receive what appeared to him to be drawn up with a studied contempt for Government.

A loud call for the question.
Mr. ALLEN said, he would just state before the question was taken, that the reason which led him to object to a reference of the Memorial of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on a former occasion, was, because it purported to come from members of a Legislature, though it was signed by them after the session was broke up.

Mr. GALLATIN said, the gentleman was wholly mistaken, for the Memorial was signed whilst the house was in session.

The question for referring the proceedings was then taken by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Havens,
Bard,	Heister,
Benton,	Holmes,
Blount,	Jones,
Brent,	Locke,
Bryan,	Lyon,
Burgess,	Mason,
T. Claiborne,	McClanahan,
W. C. Claiborne,	McDowell,
Clopton,	Milledge,
Davis,	New,
Dawson,	J. Parker,
Dent,	Skinner,
Elmendorf,	W. Smith,
Fidelity,	Sperry,
Fowler,	Stanford,
Gallatin,	Sumter,
Gillespie,	A. Trigg,
Grogg,	V. Trigg,
Grove,	Y. Cortlandt,
Hanna,	Varnum,
Harper,	Venable,
Harrison,	R. Williams,

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hofner,
Baer,	Imlay,
Bartlett,	Lyman,
Bayard,	Machir,
Brooks,	Matthews,
Bullock,	Morgan,
Chapman,	Morris,
Coit,	Otis,
Craig,	Reed,
Dana,	Rutledge,
Dennis,	Schureman,
Edmond,	Sewall,
Evans,	Shepard,
A. Foster,	Sinnickson,
D. Foster,	Sitgreaves,
J. Freeman,	N. Smith,
Glen,	Thatcher,
Goodrich,	Tillinghast,
Grifwith,	Van Alen,
Hartley,	Wadsworth,
Hindman,	J. Williams,

Mr. HARRISON reported a bill for regulating the compensation of Marshals, Attorneys, Jurors and Witnesses, which was twice read, and committed for Friday.

Mr. HARPER reported a bill laying a Direct Tax on the United States, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. SEWALL reported a bill supplementary to, and to amend the act establishing a uniform rule of Naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Anthony Walton White, Esq. Adjutant-General of the Militia of New-Jersey, accompanied by Major-Generals Frelinghuysen & Bloomfield, and politely attended by the Members of Congress from that State, waited upon the President of the United States, and, in behalf of the Officers of the New-Jersey Militia, presented the following ADDRESS:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,
THE Commander in Chief, the General Officers, the General Staff and Field-Officers of the Militia of the State of New-Jersey, feel, in common with their numerous fellow-citizens who have addressed you in the present critical situation of our nation, and most cordially join them in expressing to you their high approbation of your conduct in the management of its foreign concerns, and their indignation for the insult offered to the honor and independence of the American people.

We come not, Sir, to dictate.—Whether peace can be preserved with the safety of our national dignity, or whether an appeal is to be made to arms, are questions entrusted to those in whose patriotism we confide, and according to their decision we shall always be prepared to act. But, Sir, at this eventful period, we deem it our duty, and feel it a pleasure, respectfully to approach our Commander in Chief, and to make him a solemn proffer of our lives and fortunes in the service of our country.

It is not, Sir, for soldiers to boast; but we know the troops whom we have the honor to command; we have been eye-witnesses to their ardent zeal in the cause of freedom; we have been their companions in many toils and many sufferings; and if our beloved country calls, we shall again cast the eye of confidence along their embattled ranks.

Let our enemies flatter themselves that we are a divided people. In New-Jersey, Sir, with the exception of a few degraded and a few deluded characters, to whose persons and to whose services the invading foe shall be welcome the moment of their arrival, and whom we engage to convey in safety to their lines—in New-Jersey, Sir, there is but ONE VOICE, and that is the voice of confidence in the federal government: the voice of perfect satisfaction with your administration of it; and the voice of firmness and determination to support the laws and constitution, the honor and dignity of the United States; and, Sir, for the defence of these, we do this day, in the presence of the God of armies, and in firm reliance on his protection, solemnly pledge to you our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Richard Howell, Commander in Chief.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Frelinghuysen, Joseph Bloomfield.

GENERAL STAFF.

Anthony W. White, Adjutant-General.

Woodruff, Sec'y to Commander in Chief.

R. B. Jones, Judge Advocate.

Arden Ogden.

J. Rhea.

Mark Thompson.

Arden Dunham.

Baamen Lloyd.

John Lacey.

Wm. Wilcox.

James F. Armstrong.

John Croes.

John Neilson, Paymaster-General.

James Schureman, Quarter-master-General.

Thomas Lewis, Commissary-General.

N. Bellville, Physician-General.

Moses Scott, Surgeon-General.

Charles Smith, Surgeon to Cavalry.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Isaac Kip.

John N. Cumming.

Richard Day.

John Doughty.

James Giles.

Elisha Lawrence.

John F. Morris.

Clarkson Edgar.

Jones Hill.

Joseph B. Early.

Franklin Davenport.

John Heard.

LIEUT. COLONELS.

James Heddin.

Wm. Crane.

Jedediah Swan.

Chilion Ford.

Jacob Arnold.

Wm. W. Bell.

Thomas Blane.

Nehemiah Wade.

Prudden Alling.

Samuel Quay.

Wesley T. Stout.

Barres Smock.

James Green.

Elias Conover.

P. I. Stryker.

Henry Vandever.

James Henry.

E. Beatty.

Robert Roff.

Wm. McCullough.

Chs. Pemberton.

David Bishop.

David Schamp.

Jona. Vancleve.

Jona. Black.

P. Hunt.

Thomas Heston.

John L. Howell.

Daniel Benzezt.

Dayton Newcomb.

Asa McCala.

Eli Elmer.

John Sihon.

L. Bakeman.

Andrew Sinnickson.

Peter Keenon.

Ralph P. Loit.

MAJORS.

E. L. Whitlock.

Nathaniel Beach.

Martha Williams, jr.

Wm. Dayton.

Wm. Shute.

David Clark.

Nathan Ford.

Cornelius Hoagland.

Benjamin Jackson.

John Budd.

Wm. Colfax.

Abraham Post.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

To the Commander in Chief, the General Officers, the General Staff and Field-Officers of the State of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG all the numerous addresses which have been presented to me, in the present critical situation of our nation, there has been none which has done me more honor, none animated with a more glowing love of our country, or expressive of sentiments more determined and magnanimous. The submission you avow to the civil authority, an indispensable principle in the character of warriors in a free government, at the same moment when you make a solemn proffer of your Lives and Fortunes in the service of your country, is highly honorable to your dispositions as Citizens and Soldiers, and proves you perfectly qualified for the duties of both characters.

Officers and Soldiers of New-Jersey have as little occasion as they have disposition to boast. Their country has long boasted of their ardent zeal in the cause of freedom, and their invincible intrepidity in the day of battle.

Your voice of confidence and satisfaction, of firmness and determination to support the laws and constitution of the United States, has a charm in it irresistible to the feelings of every American before; but, when in the presence of the God of armies, and in firm reliance on his protection, you solemnly pledge your lives and fortunes and your sacred honor, you have recorded words which ought to be indelibly imprinted in the memory of every American youth.—With these sentiments in the hearts, and this language in the mouths of Americans in general, the greatest nation may menace at its pleasure, and the degraded and deluded characters may tremble lest they should be condemned to the severest punishment an American can suffer—that of being conveyed in safety within the lines of an invading enemy.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 31st, 1797.

Somerset county, Maryland 8th May, '98.
In pursuance of public notice a large number of citizens assembled in the Court house in Princeps Anne, the honorable John Done was called to the chair, and Ezekiel Haynie appointed Secretary.

After an address from the chair, it was on motion unanimously resolved,

That the honorable John Done, Littleton Dennis and major general Winder, col. John Gale, major Samuel Willson, George Robertson Esqrs. and Ezekiel Haynie, be a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of our approbation of the conduct of the government of the United States and our determination to support such measures as may be necessary for the interest and safety of the country and that the committee make report to a meeting to be held in this place on Wednesday the 16th instant; till which time this meeting adjourns.

May 16th.
A large number of the most respectable citizens of the county convened and the committee having reported the following resolutions, they were after being twice read unanimously adopted.

This meeting taking into consideration that it is equally the duty and interest of those who have the happiness to live under a government so free and equal as that of the United States, to be ready on all occasions to aid and support it, and deeply sensible of the critical and embarrassing situation to which our country is reduced by the lawless aggressions in the first instance and in the second by the insulting and obnoxious refusal of the French government to listen to overtures for an amicable accommodation of the dispute subsisting between the two nations, under the false and degrading opinion that the people of this country are divided from and will not support the government of their own choice; anxious to refute this charge, and as far as we are able vindicate the rights and honor of our country, we have thought it our duty to come forward and express our sentiments in the most solemn and public manner and do therefore, unanimously resolve,

1st. That in assuming a neutral position at the commencement of the war in Europe our government evinced the soundest political discretion and consulted the best interests of the country: And as the measure in itself was wise and prudent, so the means which have been employed for continuing to us its benefits have been judicious, just, and impartial, so much so that in all the new & trying conjunctures which have been produced by the clashing interests, intrigues and lawless dispositions of the belligerent nations (and which were of a nature to create infinite difficulty and perplexity) it is a subject of just and grateful exultation that we are not able to discern any trait, in the system that has regulated our foreign relations, that can justly be made the subject of censure at home or complaint abroad.

2d. That the President of the United States in his instructions to our Envoys to France manifested in the strongest and most unequivocal manner, his own and his country's attachment to peace, and the sincerity of their wish to restore harmony and a liberal intercourse with that nation and that while we regret the failure of his efforts and those of the amiable and estimable characters who have sustained their mission with so much propriety and dignity, and deprecate the consequences that may result, we are consoled for the humiliation which our country has suffered by the reflection, that it will add to the unanimity which already prevails among our citizens, and bring into active exertion that spirit and energy which are necessary to the defence of our rights and sovereignty, and which have too long been repressed.

3d. That entertaining the fullest confidence in the talents, firmness, fidelity and patriotism, which have so long and so highly distinguished the chief magistrate of the union, the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, and grateful for the distinguished advantages and happiness we enjoy in a country, and under civil institutions the best in the world we cheerfully pledge ourselves to second and support, with our utmost efforts, and at the hazard (if necessary) of our lives and dearest interests, all such measures as our government shall adopt for the interest and safety of our country the assertion of our rights, and the maintenance of our national dignity and self government.

4th. That our silence heretofore on the great and interesting questions which have at different periods occupied the public mind, has not proceeded from an indifference to the fate and fortunes of our country but has either been the effect of doubts as to the propriety of any interference on the part of the constituent body (except in a constitutional way) as being liable to

grow into a familiar practice and be abused, or the public avowal of our sentiments was deemed superfluous; those of the people of this district being at all times so truly represented in Congress.

And lastly, it is unanimously resolved, that copies of the proceedings and resolves of this meeting be forwarded to the honorable John Dennis with a request that they be laid before the President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that the committee heretofore appointed carry this resolve into effect.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
JOHN DONE, chairman.
E. HAYNIE, secretary.

To the citizens of Somerset county in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,
Your resolutions of the 8th and 16th of May have been presented to me by your representative in Congress Mr. Dennis.

Sentiments more patriotic, and resolutions more ample, judicious and decisive have not appeared from any part of the union, and as they appear to have been adopted, and declared with unanimity, at a very large and respectable meeting they ought to have great weight with the public. In a very particular manner they deserve from me my best thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, May 31st, 1798.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States to the Address signed James Kent, Chairman, published in yesterday's Gazette.
To the citizens of Queen Anne's County, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Your address to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, has been presented to me by one of your Senators, Mr. Lloyd, and one of your representatives, Mr. Hindman.

I thank you gentlemen, for the public declaration of your opinion of the instructions of the Executive authority of government to our Envoys.

Threats should not have been employed by Frenchmen, to move Americans, whom they ought to have held in more esteem and respect.

Whenever we shall be compelled to unsheath the sword, in defence of our rights, the people of America who have neither injured nor offended nations, or men, though greatly injured and offended themselves, may with confidence appeal to the God of nations for the justice of their cause.

I cannot with you consider war as the heaviest of human calamities; national corruption and national incapacity for war, arising from effeminacy, luxury, avarice, vice, or frivolity, are much more to be deplored, as one half of Europe at least, demonstrates at this hour.

Your heroic declaration in concord, with so many others, that if war cannot be averted, by measures consistent with national honor, you are ready, at the expence of your lives and fortunes to defend those rights, which your fathers and yourselves contributed to establish, is a glorious proof, that Americans, are not depraved or degraded, but are still worthy of the character of the first of men.

I cannot profess my attachment to the principles of the French Revolution, until I know what they have been, and what they are. An anxiety for the establishment of a government in France, on the basis of the equal rights of mankind, as far as such a government is practicable, I feel in common with you.

That country however which gave us birth, and in which we live, and hope to die, is entitled to our anxiety, exertions and sacrifices in preference to any other in the universe.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, May 24, 1798.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

POSTSCRIPT.

At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the British mail was received at the post-office, and the delivering of letters commenced a little after three. This mail was brought over by his majesty's cutter *loop Constitution*, captain Slater, of ten guns—the left *Falmouth* the 19th April, and touched at Halifax.

The March packet, from her not having arrived, is supposed to be lost or taken.

The *William Penn*, Josiah, from Philadelphia to London, was taken in la. 48, long. 20. by a French privateer; retaken by the *Cleopatra* frigate, and arrived at Portsmouth. The privateer had taken the *Nelly* and *Kitty*, Church, from Baltimore to London.

The ships *Independence* and *Otsego*, had arrived safe at London from this port. The ship *Fair American*, of this port, bound from New-York to Hamburg, is taken into Plymouth by the *L'Impeteux*, of 78 guns, capt. W. Paine, and detained.

The last accounts from Ireland state that unfortunate country to be in a very unsettled state. We shall give some lengthy extracts on this subject in a future paper.

Three per cent consols, April 16, were at 48½ a 49.

Voluntary contributions continued with patriotic spirit. [Daily Gaz.]

LONDON, April 10.

The state of the elections in France is the most important feature in its internal situation which the last papers exhibit.—The Directory for some time past have made the elections a principal object of attention, and have spared no pains to lead the public opinion in such a choice of representatives as might secure them from the opposition they had to encounter from the new third last year. It does not appear, however, that all the proclamations they have issued, have been of much avail. As far as they have proceeded, the elections, in many places, have been tempestuous and divided. In many of the primary assemblies the most violent contests have taken place. The character of the electoral assemblies,

where it has been yet ascertained, so far from answering the hopes of the directory, is the subject of undiguided disapprobation and anxiety.

In consequence of these appearances of opposition, the directory have published a new proclamation, in which they remind the public that the legislative body has the power of judging the operations of the electoral assemblies; and that, as on the 18th of Fructidor, the traitors who disgraced the national representation were expelled from its bosom; the traitors who are desirous to enter it will likewise be excluded. It is evident from this warning, that the directory are determined to prevent the necessity of another 18th Fructidor, by admitting into the councils, none but those on whom they can depend.

We have the satisfaction to announce, that advice was yesterday received at the admiralty, that the *Cambria* frigate, of 44 guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, and commanded by the honorable captain Legge, had taken two French privateers, one of 20, the other of 14 guns, and recaptured an American vessel bound to Philadelphia.

April 11.

The gigantic plan of aggrandizement which the French have formed in the Eastern part of Europe, and in Asia, which we long ago announced to our readers, begins to develop itself; a scheme of more extent, both in point of territorial and commercial advantage, was never formed either in the ancient or modern world; and we fear it is as practicable as it is magnificent. It will be found that it forms one of the secret articles in their treaty with Austria, and that the Sublime Porte, who they have both terrified and cajoled, will be finally the victim of their inordinate ambition.

Their project is clearly to get possession of the Greek Islands, which may serve them as a nursery for seamen, at least for the navigation of the Mediterranean and Levant, to receive permission to attempt again the ancient plan of opening a canal into the Red sea, from which they are not to be deterred by the failure of every former enterprise of the kind. The improved state of engineering gives them hopes that they will conquer every obstacle that nature has opposed to this design, and the grandeur of the object will be flattering to the character of the people. If they succeed they will open to themselves a navigation to the east, by a course so much shorter than the present, and will have such a demand for sugar in Egypt, and on the coasts of all the seas of which they will have the monopoly, that their commerce must receive an enormous addition.

The last accounts from France seem to signify that the armament from Toulon is destined to this expedition. A body of 17,000 troops are embarked on board of transports, and which are to be under the convoy of only 4 or 5 ships of the line; it is not likely that such a force can be ordered round to assist in the expedition against Portugal, or to join the fleet at Brest. They have too just a knowledge of the vigilance of Lord St. Vincent to make the experiment. We have no doubt but their rendezvous is the Archipelago; and their first object the revival of the Greek republic.

At the same time it is obvious that the King of the Two Sicilies is destined also to fall, and the Toulon armament is sufficient to reduce the unprotected city of Naples to their sway: the next journals from France will disclose the real object. In this quarter of the world, we know not that any efforts of the British Government can obstruct their views? we have lamentably seen that wherever a country is to be divided the confederate Princes of the Continent no longer talk about the principle of religion and social order but harken with avidity to the partition of the prey.—Accordingly, if the two Emperors are to come in for a share of the spoils of the Ottoman Porte, the French will be permitted, without molestation, to pursue their course.

Many contradictory reports have lately been in circulation respecting the much talk of invasion. In Monday's paper, we stated from the Paris journals, the very formidable preparations on the part of the enemy.

We have reason to believe, that government has within these few days received information of the most important nature on the subject. Orders were on Monday transmitted by the Telegraph and by express to Portsmouth for the immediate sailing of the grand fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, and we have no doubt but that they will sail immediately.

April 13.

As this paper was going to press, we received the Paris papers up to the 10th, inclusive. The following appear to be the principal articles they contain:

Yesterday, says the Redacteur, arrived an extraordinary courier, from Madrid, with the intelligence that the Prince of Peace on the 28th of March last, gave in his resignation of the office of Prime Minister as well as that of Commandant of his Majesty's Life Guards. The King accepted his resignation of both by a decree extremely honourable to the Prince of Peace, and provisionally appointed as his successor, as Prime Minister, M. Saavedra, Minister of Finance and as Commander of the Guards, the Marquis Ruchena unconditionally.

It is thought, that the retreat or fall of the Prince of Peace is not disagreeable to the Directory, who for some time past have had suspected him of trimming too much with England, or even conceiving the design of a reconciliation sooner or later with that Power.

M. Saavedra, the temporary successor of the Prince of Peace, is firmly attached to what is called the French party.

An expedition to the Levant, and against Egypt, is still talked of, without the precise object, or the means to be employed, being pointed out.

The Venetians are said to be extremely discontented with the Imperial Government

and bitterly regret their liberty. The conduct of the Austrian Government is said to be very severe.

Orders have been given no longer to keep fires in our light houses in our ports, because they serve as rallying points to the enemy. This measure will produce a good effect.

Some accounts state that Passwan Oglou has gained a complete victory over the army of the Grand Seigneur. It is certain that the reverse he was said to have experienced was very trifling.

The elections have terminated in various parts of Switzerland, and the persons chosen are men of abilities and of sound principles. The Canton of Lucerne still perseveres in rejecting the new Helvetic Constitution. It has been accepted in most other places by the Primary Assemblies.

The news of a Revolution at Lucca is not confirmed.

April 12.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held, at which all the ministers in town attended. It is conjectured, that the object of the Council's meeting was to consider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming associations in every district of the kingdom; the time of exercise to be appointed as to interfere as little as possible with the occupations of those who are engaged in business, but who are still anxious to show their zeal in the defence of the country.

Although this measure of a general arming has probably been long under consideration, we are led to think that it has been hastened by the account which, as we stated yesterday, government has received within the last few days from France. It is not merely at Breff and at Havre where the preparations for invasion are in the greatest forwardness, but the same activity is employed in almost every port of France and Holland, from Rochefort to the Texel. At Havre where the greatest number of gunboats is building, the soldiers were called out of their beds twice last week, during the most tempestuous weather, to the exercise of manœuvring with cannon in and out of these boats, as if they were actually preparing to land in this country. This was done, no doubt in order to render the men accustomed and expert to this kind of exercise, as well as to conceal the precise moment when they may really be called upon to embark on the expedition against England. The best information confirms the opinion, that the French will endeavour to carry their views into effect by a coup-de-main. The powers granted to Buonaparte as our readers will see by the late arrest of the Directory, are of the most unlimited and extensive nature, as he has the entire command of this expedition both by sea and land. The French have enforced the requisition in Holland of every fifth man. It is perfectly true that his majesty intends to hoist the royal standard in the campabout to be marked out near Windsor, in which neighbourhood very large magazines of flour are now forming; so as to supply the environs of the metropolis in case the enemy should effect a landing in either of the adjacent counties living near the sea, by which there might be a momentary interruption to the communication with the port of London.

The Irish Mail of the 7th inst. arrived yesterday, and also a king's messenger from Dublin. The provinces continue in the most alarming state of disturbance; and such are the apprehensions entertained, even in the capital, that Iron gates are about to be erected on the river Liffey, which runs through the city, at each of which a strong military guard is to be stationed. An official copy of the order of the commander in chief, the substance of which appeared in our last, will be found under the head Dublin.

APRIL 13.

The following are the particulars of the advice received by Government from Sir Richard Strachan:

On the evening of the 8th instant, 38 gun vessels came out of the river Seine, and endeavoured to steal round the coast to the Westward unperceived, Sir Richard Strachan in the Diamond, with the Hydra frigate in company, attacked these vessels, and engaged them for several hours during the night. The firing ceased about one o'clock on the morning of the 9th. At day break it was perceived that the gun vessels had taken shelter in the river Caen. It is not ascertained that much damage was done to the Enemy though some of the officers of Sir Richard Strachan's Squadron state that one of the gun vessels was sunk. It is supposed they had troops on board. The gun vessels were in such shallow water, that our frigates could not approach them very near. There was no man killed or wounded on board the Diamond and Hydra, nor did they suffer any material damage.

April 14.

The city of Hamburg has paid the sum of six millions livres as a contribution, to be excused from a loan of 12 millions of ducats.

The determination of the court of Berlin to mourn three weeks for the late King of Poland, evinces the most christian spirit. They are resolved not to carry beyond the grave their hatred to the man their politics had so cruelly injured!

The Cisalpine Republic having refused to comply with the 2d and 6th articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, relative to the property possessed by imperial subjects in the cisalpine territory, his Imperial majesty has ordered, by way of reprisal, all the property of cisalpine subjects in the Imperial dominions to be sequestrated.

The French have taken possession of the famous Maria Stein, in the Canton of Solvère, and dismissed all the priests except some old men, with liberty to carry with them all their private effects. The shrine was very rich, and will afford a good booty to the new friends of the Swiss. There

were found in its cellar a thousand butts of wine.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 12.

"This afternoon failed the channel fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, two frigates and a fire ship under the command of Lord Bridport, on a cruise."

Sixteen sail of vessels from Oporto are arrived at Portsmouth.

April 16.

Vice admiral Sir Richard Onslow was expected to sail from Yarmouth on Saturday to join the Squadron off the Texel.

The Lisbon fleet passed Falmouth on Wednesday, and was joined by the trade for the Seights and the Levant, which had rendezvoused at that port.

The Constitution cutter is appointed to sail from Falmouth with the mails for the West-Indies. The Plymouth lugger, with those for America, probably failed on Tuesday last.

A letter from the Hague, dated April 1st says,—"Our republic will take a very active part in the expedition preparing against England.—There are now equipping in our ports, more than a thousand transports, which are to sail next month for the coast of France."

Yesterday arrived the two Hamburg mails due on Wednesday.

The city of Hamburg has settled her differences with the French Directory, by paying a ransom of six millions of livres Tournois.

Nothing is as yet determined at Rastadt, in regard to the secularization of the ecclesiastical States in Germany, as proposed by the French plenipotentiaries.

The king of Naples continues to make the most vigorous preparations for defence in case his dominions should be invaded by the French; but no act of hostility has yet taken place.

A letter from Frankfort of the 27th ult informs us, that all English goods, have been prohibited throughout the provinces limited on the left bank of the Rhine. They are to be sent out of the country within the next four weeks, on pain of confiscation.

A letter from Ancona, of the 20th ult, advises that the French are fitting out a considerable armament in that port, destined to make a descent on the Neapolitan coast, in order to take the Neapolitan troops in the rear, who are assembled on the frontiers.

Mr. Fraser, the British Envoy at Hamburg, is coming home on leave of absence. Mr. Crawford, late Secretary of Legation, is to reside there as British charge d'affaires.

The funeral of the king of Poland at Petersburg, was very magnificent; 18 battalions were drawn up in three lines, extending from the Marble Palace to the Catholic Church. The emperor himself followed the hearse on horseback to the door of the church.

By letters received from Lisbon by the last packet, we learn, with peculiar satisfaction, that the loyal spirit, so universally pervading the British military at home, and which has been so nobly exemplified by their voluntary contributions to the exigencies of government, at the present momentous crisis prevails with equal ardour amongst their brethren in Portugal; where a general and very liberal contribution has been entered into by that army, to support the present war with France.

A new contribution has been levied in Rome. The ex-prince Borghese has been required to furnish 18,000 perri-duri, the ex-prince of Saint-Croix 3,000, the Senator Rezzonico 10,000, and so on gradually and proportionally with respect to the riches of individuals. Public tranquillity is completely re-established, but there is much secret discontent among the people. All the ecclesiastics who are not natives of Rome, have been ordered to quit the city.

An embargo has been laid at Havre on all the neutral vessels in that port.

The garrison of Mantua consists at present of 10,000 men. Such an immense strength probably proceeds from the considerable number of Austrian troops that are now collecting on the adige.

The Venetians are said to be extremely discontented with the imperial government, and bitterly regret their liberty. The conduct of the Austrian government is said to be very severe.

All the friends of the republic and of the constitution await with impatience the issue of the elections, which by renewing more than 420 members of the legislative body, must exert a powerful influence upon our destiny. Though they may be somewhat alarmed at the names of some of the electors—though they are fearful that certain factions may have succeeded in some of the primary assemblies, yet their apprehensions vanish when they attend to the harmony that subsists between the legislative body and the directory, and the firm resolution which they have expressed, of indiscriminately excluding all those who may borrow an infamous celebrity, either from the revolutionary excesses, or from the crimes of the royal reaction by which they were succeeded; it is therefore no purpose for men who are in the habit of making every thing yield to their audaciousness; they will only succeed in depriving their departments of the advantage of having deputies for this year.

The late proclamation of the directory should be the rule and guide of all the electors who love their country. We are assured that it is in this spirit that about forty electors of Paris have assembled and made out a list of the candidates for the department of the Seine; it is also said that this list was presented to the directory and received their approbation.

April 16.

Paris papers up to the 15th, were received on Saturday; but they contain nothing of an interesting nature.

Yesterday the Hamburg mail due, arrived of course; but it does not bring any intelligence of much importance. The report in the French papers, that the conferences at Rastadt had terminated in a peace, is not confirmed, and it is extremely improbable. On the contrary, should all the preliminary difficulties be removed, the arrangements of the various indemnifications which the elections on the left bank of the Rhine would demand, must be a work of much intricacy and delay. The articles from Rastadt lay little of the progress of the negotiation, though it appears rather in a more favorable train.

The King of Naples is making every exertion to prepare his kingdom to resist the French, should they resolve to attack him. The troops which the republicans have put in motion in Italy, seem clearly destined to act against Naples; and if they have marked him out as their prey, it seems impossible that the King of Naples should be able to oppose their designs with success.

The following are the principal articles of intelligence brought by the Hamburg mail:

A letter from Naples, dated the 4th of March, states, that in order to be prepared for every event the royal army has received orders to form two corps. The King is to take the chief command in person, and under him gen. Colli. Should war be

inevitable, 10,000 militia can be raised. Artillery and stores are conveyed to the frontiers, and a number of recruits are enlisted. The accounts of internal disturbances are greatly exaggerated.

In the ecclesiastical states, the French are assembling an army of between 50 and 60,000 men. The Cardinals assembled at Rome, and conveyed to Civito Vecchia, are to be transported to Palermo, in Sicily.

The English artists at Rome hitherto, have neither suffered in their persons nor property; except Mr. Jenkins, the Banker, who has lost his house, his plate, lord Brissot's pictures, and 60,000l. in money.

In the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, various attempts have been made to excite disturbances; but hitherto without success.

A body of Cisalpine troops has advanced into the territory of the republic of Lucca, planted the Tree of Liberty, and exacted a contribution of 200,000 crowns, which has already been paid.

The whole members of the Deputation of the Empire dined with Bonnier, the French Plenipotentiary, on the 1st, and were to dine with Treillard on the third.

Treillard is to remove to the house which was kept for Buonaparte, and his wife is expected from Paris.

A formidable list of the combined fleets of the enemy was published in the Ministerial papers of Saturday; but, unfortunately for its impression, it is unintelligible. Several parts of the force are enumerated twice over, while the Dutch fleet is totally omitted.

According to report it will be found that the following is nearly the numerical force of the enemy upon paper; fortunately, however, for England they are in a wretched state of equipment, and not one third manned.

Ship of the Line.

The French have at Breff, Rochfort, and	
L'Orient,	42
At Tolon, including six Venetian ships equipped,	21
Venetian ships equipping,	12
In the East-Indies,	3
At Goudoupe,	1
The Spaniards have at Cadix, Carthage, and Ferrol,	50
At the Havannah and South America,	12
The Dutch have, equipped,	15
Ditto ———— equipping,	11
Grand Total,	167

And these combined powers have certainly above 100 frigates.

The King of Spain has published an edict, ordering all the French emigrants to quit the country. This is one of the first acts the new administration, and proves the ascendancy of the French government.

PARIS, April 1.

The executive directory has issued a decree for abolishing the old Calendar, and ordering the new Republican Calendar to be exclusively observed.

Sailor, the 20th Ventose—Passwan Oglou is determined to pass the Danube with his army, & to transfer the theatre of war into Walachia and Moldavia, where he expects to find a number of partisans among the Greeks, and to receive reinforcements from the malcontents of Poland. According to letters from Constantinople, the Ottoman Porte has recently renewed its negotiations with him.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

A French paper of the 11th April says, "every thing is settled at Rastadt—Peace signed—and the plenipotentiaries returned home."

It is said the brig Columbia, Coffin, arrived yesterday in 66 days from Rotterdam, brought dispatches from our envoys.

The canvassing of this election was completed yesterday—Mr. Jay has a majority of 272.

Macpherson's Blues.

CORPS ORDERS.

June 1st, 1798.

THE Blues are to assemble on SATURDAY next, at 5 o'clock, at M. O'Ellers' House.

By order of the Commandant.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, Adjutant, &c.

Macpherson's Blues.

THOMAS SHARP, Taylor, No. 37, South Third Street, opposite the New Bank, HAVING joined the above Corps, solicits the favour of his brother Soldiers.

N. B. He can furnish them with Materials of the best quality.

June 1.

Macpherson's Blues.

DOBBIN & ROBERTS, Tailors, No. 114, CHESTNUT STREET, Members of Macpherson's Blues, solicit the patronage of their Brother Soldiers.

June 1

First Light Infantry.

TO those of the youth of this City who are desirous to join a Uniform Corps, an opportunity now presents itself for enrolling themselves in the Light Infantry Company belonging to the First Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. FRANCIS CURNEY.

Applications to be made at No. 6 Dock Street.

Those persons of the city and liberties, who are determined to support the Constitution and Independence of their country; and are willing to join in the formation of a volunteer Artillery Company, to be attached to Macpherson's Blues, are desired to meet for this purpose at the house George Hill, sign of the Buck, in North Second Street, on Saturday next at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about

65,000 lbs. Coffee,

In Hogheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 89, South Third Street.

June 1

For Boston,

THE SLOOP

HERALD,

ELIJAH BOWEN, Master, A fine sailing vessel and will take freight low, apply to the Master on board at Chestnut Street Wharf, or to Joseph Anthony & Co.

June 1.

Northern Liberty Volunteer Light Infantry. THE Volunteers forming the Light Infantry Company, attached to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Philadelphia county Militia, will take

NOTICE,

That pursuant to an order of the Brigade Inspector, an election for officers will be held at the sign of the President, North Second Street, on Saturday the 2d June next, between the hours of Ten in the morning and six in the afternoon.

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

may 31

Drum and Fife.

GOOD Drummers and Fifers, will receive handsome encouragement to join MACPHERSON'S BLUES, on application at No. 78, Chestnut Street.

may 30

TO BE LET—for the Summer season,

The long Ball Room,

IN Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, now occupied by Wm. M. Douglass. For terms and further particulars, apply at his house in Market Street, No. 134.

Where he will carry on the

Hot and Dry Business,

On his usual reasonable terms.

may 3

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

A letter from London quotes the following as the Price of Stocks on the 7th April:

Bank Shares 127 per cent

6 per Cents 84

3 Do. 53½

Deferred, 74½

C O N G R E S S.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States took up the resolution yesterday laid upon the table, proposing a postponement of the two Houses on the 14th instant, which, after a few observations from Mr. SEWELL, on the impossibility of laying how soon the public business could be got through, was negatived 34 to 32. The unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill for laying and affixing Direct Taxes, was, on motion of Mr. STURGEON, postponed till to-morrow. The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing a Marine Corps, and agreed to it, without amendment. They also went into a committee of the whole on the bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof, which was agreed to without opposition. The bill for fixing the time for the act to take effect will be filed up on the third reading. Both the above bills were ordered to be read a third time to-day.

The following is a copy of the bill for suspending commercial intercourse with France, as ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

A bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.

SECT. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That no ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed, wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, and which shall depart therefrom after the 1st day of July next, shall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territory of the French republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, or shall be employed in any traffic or commerce with or for any person resident within the jurisdiction, or under the authority of the French republic. And if any ship or vessel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, shall be voluntarily carried, or suffered to proceed to any French port or place as aforesaid, or shall be employed as aforesaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every such ship or vessel together with her cargo shall be forfeited, and shall accrue, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of any person or persons, citizens of the United States, who will inform and prosecute for the same, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted & condemned in any circuit or district court of the United States which shall be holden within or for the district where the seizure shall be made.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the day of next, no clearance for a foreign voyage shall be granted to any ship or vessel, and her cargo, owned, hired, or employed, wholly or in part by any person resident within the United States, until a bond shall be given to the use of the United States, wherein the owner or employer, if usually resident or present, where the clearance shall be required, and otherwise his agent or factor; and the master or captain of such ship or vessel for the intended voyage, shall be parties, and with sufficient surety or sureties, in a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel, with condition that the same shall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed, or be carried, directly or indirectly to any port or place within the territory of the French republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, unless by distress of weather, or want of provisions, or by actual force or violence, to be fully proved and manifested before the acquittance of such bond; and that such vessel is not, and shall not be employed during her intended voyage, or before her return as aforesaid, in any traffic or commerce with or for any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after no French ship or vessel, armed or unarmed, commissioned by or for, or under the authority of the French republic, or owned, fitted, hired or employed by any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or failing or coming therefrom, excepting any vessel to which the President of the United States shall grant a passport, which he is hereby authorized to grant in all cases where it shall be requisite for the purposes of any political or national intercourse, shall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unless driven there by distress of weather, or in want of provisions. And if contrary to the intent hereof any such ship or vessel shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to seizure for any other cause, the company having charge thereof shall be required to depart and carry away the same, avoiding all unnecessary delay; and if they shall, notwithstanding, remain, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district wherein or nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be, to seize and detain the same, at the expense of the United States: Provided, That ships or vessels which shall be bona-fide the property of, or hired or employed by citizens of the United States now actually resident in France, or the dependencies thereof, shall be excepted from this prohibition until the day of next, and no longer; and provided that in the case of vessels hereby prohibited, which shall be driven by distress of weather, or the want of provisions into any port or place of the United States, they may be suffered to remain under the custody of the collector there, or nearest thereto, until suitable repairs or supplies can be obtained, and as soon as may be thereafter shall be required and suffered to depart; but no part of the lading of such vessel shall be taken out or disposed of, unless by the especial permit of such collector, to defray the unavoidable expense of such repairs or supplies.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

SECT. 5. Provided, And be it further enacted, That if, before the next session of Congress, the government of France, and

all persons acting by or under their authority, shall clearly disavow, and shall be found to refrain from the aggressions, depredations and hostilities which have been, and are by the encouragement and maintained against the vessels and other property of the citizens of the United States, and against their national rights and sovereignty, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the laws of nations, and shall thereby acknowledge the just claims of the United States to be considered in all respects neutral, and unconnected in the present European war, if the same shall be continued, then and thereupon it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, being well ascertained of the premises, to remit and discontinue the prohibitions and restraints hereby enacted and declared; and he shall be, and is hereby authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

An error having occurred in yesterday's publication of the following answer, it is now published correct.

To the Young Men of the City of New-Brumswick and its vicinity, in the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, in the State of New-Jersey, GENTLEMEN,

I KNOW not whether any address ever expressed more sense in so few words.

I understand the language of France as you inter, ret it: "Alk pardon for the outrages and insults we have committed against you, pay for the spoils we have committed on your commerce, and then a man who says he has some influence, will use it to procure for your Envoy an audience." Can a young man wish for long life in a country so degraded below the character of man, as to submit to such insults?

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 24th, 1798.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED

Brig Fair Hebe, Eldridge, Boston 8
Capt. Hardy arrived yesterday, from Cape Francois, at the Fort, informed capt. Ford that off the east end of Henegaga he spoke with a British Frigate with two armed vessels and a packet, who informed capt. Hardy that he had captured 13 American vessels and sent them for British ports—that he captured the Sloop Hudson Packet from Cape Francois to Charleston, belonging to Mr. Freer in light of capt. Hardie and that he had orders to capture all Americans bound to or from French ports, and that an express would be sent to the British fleet off Cape Nicholas Mole, to capture all American vessels bound to or from French Ports.

May 30, one o'clock, P. M. arrived at New-Castle, the Sloop Nancy, of Philadelphia, captain Hardy, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia—was boarded on the 29th, under Cape-May, by a French privateer of seven guns, 62 men, who plundered him of one barrel of bread, and 2 casks of water, then stood out to a brig in the offing; boarded her, and altered her course stood off S. E. Captain Hardy at the same time saw the Ganges standing to sea, under Cape-Henlopen, and the same evening spoke the cutter, capt. Price, who stood on after the privateer, and the brig supposed to be her prize.

New York, May 31.

ARRIVED, DAYS.
Cutter Constitution, Salter, Falmouth 36
Brig Earl Moira, ———— Annapolis 14
Revolution, Peckham, Dublin
James, Wheeler, ———— Havana 8
Favorite Kitty, Roach, Shelburn 30
Little Malabar, ———— C. Jones 14
Schr. J. J. ———— C. Jones 14
Sloop Victoria, ———— C. Jones 14

Newport, (R.I.) May 29.

Capt. John B. Thuston, of the brig Commerce, belonging to New-York, has obligingly furnished us with the following:

Sailed from Gibraltar, March 30, '98 at April 14, in lat. 36 degrees N. long. 46 W. saw a vessel at break of day, and soon perceived she was in chase of us. We made all the sail we could, but about 9 o'clock A. M. she came up and gave us a gun. I then hoisted our main-top-sail to the mast, and showed our colors. The captain ordered me to hoist out my boat and come on board, with my papers, which I did. She proved to be the French ship La Revence, capt. Grillet, of 16 guns from Bourdeaux. He immediately hoisted out his boat and sent on board the commander, but they returned with only plundering a few boxes of raisins, fruit, &c. The captain then ordered a search by different officers, who, after digging in the salt about two hours, discovered 22 jars, in which were 11,000 dollars, the property of Mess. Murray and Munford, and John and R. B. Forbes, of New-York, which was taken on board the privateer. I was then stripped in the privateer's cabin, even to my shirt and robbed of money to the amount of 160 dollars in gold, belonging to Mr. Benj. B. Mumford. They threatened to burn or sink my vessel, if I withheld any money, which on search they should afterwards discover. Capt. Grillet ordered 5 Americans on board of my vessel, belonging to the brig Farmer, capt. Jacob Whitmore, of New-York, from Liverpool and Millard-Haven, bound to St. Michaels, which they captured on the 11th April, in lat. 38, 40, N. long. 24, 16, W. and sent into Bourdeaux. After refusing to give up my letters, we were ordered to make off, when we soon lost sight of the privateer.

Capt. Weaver of this place, was captured by the French 5 leagues from St. Bartholemews, and carried into St. Martins, 27th March last. After waiting 5 weeks and 5 days was condemned, vessel and cargo. He was stripped of every thing, refused even his private papers, and permitted to depart. He took passage from thence to New-York in the schooner Dettley & Nancy, Capt. Sage, of Weatherfield (Conn.) who had re-durchased his vessel.

MAILS are now received from and

sent to the following places every day
Sundays excepted.

Alexandria, Va. Havre de Grace, Md.
Baltimore, Md. New Brunswick, N. J.
Bladenburg, Md. Newark, N. J.
Boston, Ms. New Haven, C.
Bristol, Pa. New York, city.
Charleston, Md. Princeton, N. J.
Chesler, Pa. Rahway, N. J.
Christiana, De. Trenton, N. J.
Elizabethtown, N. J. Washington, city.
Elkton, Md. Wilmington, D.
Georgetown, Pk. Woodbridge, N. J.
Mails from Winchester, Va. are made up every Thursday 7 A. M. and Friday half an hour before sunset.
May 22, 1798. }
General Post Office. }

Madras and Ventapalem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searlauckers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved pattern, entitled
to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 54, South Front Street.
may 18.
IF Mr. Charles William Klemke,
Formerly of London, and who left England for
some part of the United States of America, in
the year 1796, be living, and will apply per-
sonally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Bal-
timore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son,
in Philadelphia, he may hear of something great-
ly to his advantage. Any information respect-
ing the said Mr. Charles William Klemke,
would be thankfully received.
may 19 d3w

FOR SALE.
A neat Country House,
THREE and a half miles from the city, on
the Wissahickon road, with seventeen and a
half acres of land, half in orchard and half in
grass. Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
in Dock Street, or to the subscriber at Mount
Pleasant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premises
Jonathan Williams.
N. B. If not sold before the first of June, it
will not be for sale during the season.
may 19 d3w

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and
India Mullins, now selling off and well
worth the attention of Housekeepers to make
purchase of—Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce Street.
may 17 d3w

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
In a style which will endure the hardships of the
weather without injury, and which for neatness
and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in
this city.
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate
terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs,
fire-bricks, &c. accomplished in that superb style
of modern elegance, which Mr. Rutter pledges
himself from 20 years experience in this city will
meet the entire approbation of his friends and the
public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimens may be seen at their
Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New
Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C.
Gullager, in terms derogatory of our pro-
fessional abilities, we have to request the public
not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to
decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of
the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost
universally adopted by them to invalidate the ta-
lents of established artists, with a view of de-
ceiving the public, and engendering that business
which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles
them to. Well knowing that public opinion must
govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed
by us will convince them of our great superiority
over Mr. Gullager in every branch of por-
trait and ornamental painting, and show the neces-
sity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to this
self-flattering advertisement of Mr. G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and
DRUMS will please apply to Geo. RUTTER and
Co. Norris's Court, or HENRY FRAYLEY, German-
town.
\$6w may 8.

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chefnut Street,
opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silk for Military and other or-
namental purposes (in a manner peculiar to
himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather,
which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of
colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has
not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most
reasonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buck-
ets, Cornices, &c. executed in silk (not that
superb silk of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.)
but in a workmanlike manner, peculiar to an ar-
tist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of years' ex-
perience in Europe and this country, flatters him-
self that his professional talents, punctuality, and reason-
able demands, will meet the entire approbation of
those gentlemen who will please to call at his Paint-
ing Rooms.
\$6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and
country, wishing for a supply of Colours and
Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no
doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind can-
dour given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-
flattering advertisements, but examine the work
executed by both parties—One view will sat-
isfy them where the superiority lies, save the spoiling
of good silk by George Rutter's pencil—and
discover the requisites for the contracting talents
of Henry Frayley, at Germantown.
may 10.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro
Man, named *Gilgoso*, perhaps he may pass
by the name of *Gilgoso* Lee, or may change his
name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly
six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his un-
derlip, a small part being bitten out between the
middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on
the right side), his left hand has been very sore,
and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt
some time past; he is a stout, strong fellow, and
has been employed at a saw mill a few years; he
went away in company with a negro woman of
Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this country. It is supposed
they are gone into Delaware State. Any person
that secures said Negro Man in any goal, that the
subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the
above reward.
ESME BAYLT.
State of Maryland,
Somerset County, April 10.
may 4—4w

For Sale,
A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill op-
posite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Phi-
ladelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50
of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and
the rest arable land. The house and garden which
is large and well paved, stand in the most pleasant sit-
uation, commanding a view of the river, an island
which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—
There is a third fishery belonging to the place.—En-
quire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street,
on the premises.
April 16 d3w

For Sale,
A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill op-
posite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Phi-
ladelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50
of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and
the rest arable land. The house and garden which
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which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—
There is a third fishery belonging to the place.—En-
quire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street,
on the premises.
April 16 d3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the
Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled
"An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act en-
titled 'An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper', that from and after the
first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collect-
ed throughout the United States.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be
written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:
Any Certificate of Naturalization,
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of
any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the
United States,
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States
for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the
duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United
States, for each and every of the said offices.
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States
(except for lands granted for military services)
Any Exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (ex-
cept for lands granted for military services)
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or o-
ther testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate di-
vided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Child-
ren or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be
above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hun-
dred Dollars,
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and
shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or
goods insured from one district to another in the United States,
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which
Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any
Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to
furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory
note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obliga-
tion or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their
use respectively,
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
And if above one thousand dollars,
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days,
such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty
aforesaid—viz.
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
If above one thousand dollars,
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be estab-
lished within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks
as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual di-
vidends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to
the following scale.
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred
dollars,
On all notes above five hundred dollars,
Any Protest or other Notarial act,
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell War-
rants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services
performed in the late war,
Any Certificate or Debeniture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than
five hundred dollars,
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,
For more than two thousand dollars,
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandise to be exported,
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the
same State,
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any
case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for
rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer.)
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of
the United States, or of any State or other Bank,
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars,
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers
of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other
persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts
for that purpose.

III.
The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as
may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parch-
ment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or
stamp vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be ob-
tained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection,
or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia
the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the
19th day of March, 1798, the following
alterations and amendments have been made to
the Act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, en-
titled "An Act laying duties on stamped vel-
lum, parchment and paper."

I.
The Stamp duties on debentures or certifi-
cates for the drawback of Customs or duties on
Imports are repealed.
II.
A discount at the rate of seven and one half
per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors
or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other
than Officers of the Revenue, who may pur-
chase at one time or procure to be stamped, any
quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon
which the duties shall amount to Ten Dol-
lars or upwards.
III.
Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at
the rates prescribed by law, without any addi-
tional charge or expense on account of the
price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or
Vellum, an additional price will be demanded
at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parch-
ment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of
Vellum of medium size, which may be furni-
shed at the expense of the United States and pro-
portionally for any lesser quantity.
GIVEN under my hand, at Philadelphia, the
day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings
and stables, at present in the tenure of Major Jack-
son. Enquire at 187 South Third Street.
April 2. \$

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those
having claims against said firm, are desired to
render their accounts, and those indebted to make
payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly autho-
rized to settle the affairs of the concern.
JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.
N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and
Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Jo-
seph Davidson,
April 26 w&2m

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsil-
vania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling
Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and
abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for
five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, ex-
cept 3700 acres, which were patented in 1793;
part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract
is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very con-
venient to water carriage, about 19 miles from
the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the
village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase mo-
ney, a reasonable credit will be given for the re-
sidue.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 21. \$

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern
bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna
now, or late in the townships of Hamden and
Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation,
are a very desirable object for any man who means
to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase mo-
ney, a reasonable credit will be given for the re-
sidue.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 21. \$

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City,
with to receive two or three genteel board-
ers. The House is handsomely furnished; the
Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid
out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.
There are several Musical Instruments, amongst
which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The
Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at
the service of the whole.
The Coach House and Stables are most excellent
—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the
environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Ga-
zette.
d3f may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife Jane
Hodgkinson, have by mutual consent agreed
to live separate and apart from each other from
bed and board, they are therefore to forewarn all
persons from trusting her on my account, as by
contract I am to support herself for the future, and
I am determined not to pay any debt of her con-
tracting.
may 15. d3w

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
22nd May, 1798.
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAIL.
The Eastern Mail.
Will be closed on Mondays at 12
Tuesdays 1 o'clock
Wednesdays 2 o'clock
Thursdays noon,
Fridays and
Saturdays
Arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesdays
Wednesdays at 8
Thursdays 1 o'clock
Fridays A. M.
Saturdays &
Mondays
A Mail for New-Haven and Boston will be
closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at twelve
o'clock (noon).
N. B. The Mail for the Post-towns on the main
line east of New-York, as far as Boston, will
be closed every Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-
urday with the Eastern mail, and return with
the same every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday.
The Southern Mail.
Will be closed on Mondays at 2 1/2 past
Wednesdays 7 o'clock
Fridays A. M.
Tuesdays at 1/4 past
Thursdays 9 o'clock
Saturdays A. M.
Arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesdays
Wednesdays at 8
Thursdays 1 o'clock
Fridays A. M.
Saturdays &
Mondays

A Mail for all offices on the Main Line be-
tween this and Alexandria, will be closed every
day, (Sunday excepted) at half past 7 o'clock
A. M.
A Mail for Winchester, Virginia, will be closed
every Thursday, at half past 7, A. M. and
Fridays, half an hour before sunset.
N. B. The mail for the post towns on the main
line through North-Carolina, South-Carolina
and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed
with the Southern mails from 1st May to 1st
November, every Wednesday and Friday, &
from 1st November to 1st May, on Mondays
and Fridays. The mails for all the other
post-towns in North-Carolina, South-Carolina
and Georgia, every Friday, at half past seven
o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland,
will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday with the Southern mail, and arrive every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the
same.
The Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell's Bridge,
Duck-Creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford,
Georgetown and Dagsborough, Delaware;
Trop and Snowhill, Maryland; Horn-Town,
Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. Vir-
ginia,
Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and
arrive at Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, at eight o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for Dorchester and Lancaster,
Pennsylvania,
Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and
arrive at Philadelphia, every Wednesday, Fri-
day and Monday, at eight o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for Columbia, York-Town, Carlisle,
Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Somer-
set, Greenburg, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvan-
ia; and the post-towns in Kentucky and Ten-
nessee,
Will be closed every Friday, at half an hour
before sunset, and arrive at Philadelphia every
Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for Pottstown, Reading, Lebanon
and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,
Will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday,
at sun-set, and arrive at Philadelphia, every
Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A Mail for Carlisle,
Will be closed every Tuesday, with the mail
for Harrisburg.
The Mail for Miller's-Town, (Mifflin county)
Mifflin Town, Lewisburg, Huntington, Alex-
andria, Centre Furnace, Belle font, Millsburg
Aaronsburg and Mifflinsburg, Pennsylvania,
Will be closed on Tuesday the 29th of May,
at sun-set, and afterwards, every second Tuesday.
The Mail for Sunbury, Northumberland and
Lewisburg Pennsylvania,
Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and
arrive at Philadelphia, every Tuesday at 10
o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for Plumstead, Bethlehem, Easton and
Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Pitt's-Town,
Johnsburg, Sparta, Nesuton and Hamburg,
New-Jersey; Goshen, Ward's-bridge, New-
burgh and Kingston, New-York,
Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set,
and arrive at Philadelphia, every Tuesday at 10
o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for Woodbury, Sayedsborough, Wood-
stown, Salem and Bridgetown, W. N. Jersey,
Will be closed every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock
P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia, every Wednes-
day, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The Mail for Aston and Tuckerton, N. Jersey,
Will be closed every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock
P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia, every Wednes-
day, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

IN this advertisement I have marked the
times at which letters must be left at the office
to ensure their going in the Mail of the day, as all
letters are to be marked—accounts of those entered
in a book, and transcripts of those accounts
made out to send to the respective post-masters.
As there are several places of the same name
in the United States, the merchants and others
are requested to be very particular in the direc-
tion of their letters; distinguishing the States,
and where it would otherwise be doubtful, the
Countries, in which those places are situated—
and when letters are not for a post town, the
nearest post-town to the place ought to be men-
tioned.
ROBERT PATTON, post-master.
may 20. d3d

Washington, Commissioners Office,
7th May, 1798.
THE Commissioners will receive proposals un-
til the 20th of June next, for building in the
City of Washington, one of the Executive
Offices for the United States, of the following
external dimensions:—148 feet in length, and
57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30
inches; first story 23 inches; and second story 18
inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to
contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; 3 name
rooms on the second floor; and in the roof 3 num-
bers, with a passage. The whole external of the building
to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard
burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to
the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far
as they show above ground, to the plinth, to be of
plain ashlar free-stone; soles of windows, sills of
doors and firing course, of free stone. The house
to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in
general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain,
neat manner, of the best materials; six small
rooms to be grained.
A plan and elevation of said building, and bill
of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the in-
spection of those who wish to contract; also,
a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Bid-
dle, Esq. at Philadelphia.
Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the
20th June next, on which day, the board will
proceed to contract with such person, as shall ap-
pear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.
Per order of the Commissioners.
THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
may 11. d3w

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhd's, and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. \$4w
FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,
Gurrahs, white Guzzies
Ditto, blue Guzzenahs
Salums Emerties
Gorahs Mow Sannas
Mamoodies Peniafoes
Tickirica Baftas
Romalls Coffas
Dorcas Tanjehs
Chintz Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies Carwah Cloths
An elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. d3w jaw2w

20 Dollars Reward.
RUN away, last night, from the Subscriber,
living in York Town, Pennsylvania, a
German Servant man, named John Nicholas
Kolb, a taylor by trade about 30 years of age
and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown curled
hair, and nearly bald on his head, had on a blue
Surtout coat with a silk velvet cape and a dark
blue coat with steel buttons, a green mixture
cloth jacket, cloth colored thickset pantaloons a
new rummer hat, clouded cotton stockings and
calf skin shoes with strings. He is a good schol-
lar in the German tongue and speaks English;
it is likely he may lurk in and about the city of
Philadelphia as he has acquaintances there.
Whoever takes up and secures said servant in
any goal so that his master can have him again,
shall have the above reward paid by me,
Thomas Owens.
may 23. d3w

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front Street.
HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from
London, a quantity of Russia Goods, con-
sisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-ducks, &c.
And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from
Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens,
Lutellings, and a variety of India Mullins.
may 23. d3w

30 Dollars Reward.
THE Cellar of the Subscriber was broke
open last night, and several pieces of Stor-
mount ground Chintz of 4 feet figure the thief or
chieves off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or
recover the goods, shall receive the above re-
ward, or in proportion for any part
thereof.
ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 South Front Street.
may 23. d3w

A few boxes of Umbrellas
To be sold cheap—by
Mordecai Lewis.
may 17. d3w

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madras blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and a quantity of
Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and } RUM
Bengal }
April 2. \$

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Lagaira,
CONSISTING OF
Caracass Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
April 23. \$

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Counting House, No. 54, Chefnut Street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Counting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyfon, Young
Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lute-
lings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden
and common Fans, fatten and luteffing Umbrellas,
whale-bone flicks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Perfians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes
March 8. d3w

New Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chefnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's
Pistols, direct from the Manufactory in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Hair Covers, Light
Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Val-
ices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Hard Leather
Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
April 9. d3d

FOR SALE.
A THREE Story Brick House, on the north
side of Spruce Street near Second Street,
adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and
formerly occupied by David Lenox, Esq.—This
house is in complete repair with back buildings,
consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome
Dining Room over the Kitchen.
As any Person inclined to purchase will view
the premises, a more particular description is con-
sidered unnecessary.
The terms of payment will be one third cash,
one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12
months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock Street.
may 16. d3w

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadel-
phia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3d to 20d
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, fiddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sallers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for carrier's table,
roeb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces,
platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms,
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at
a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Tho-
mas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 8. d3d